

## FIVE DAYS LATER.

Boston, May 23.

The New-Galen, capt. Hinckley, arrived here on Saturday, in 31 days from London, bringing papers of that city to the 19th April. The war against Sweden, by Buonaparte's new allies of the North, was still continued with vigour, and still opposed by the hardy and loyal descendants of Gustavus Vasa. In the defence of Sweden, Great-Britain had been able to render essential services; and at the last dates was powerfully operating against the common enemy, by a considerable naval force, which, in consequence of the breaking up of the ice in the two Belts, had enabled them to afford a very seasonable relief to the only independent power, now on the continent of Europe. An interesting State Paper of the Swedish monarch, in answer to the Danish declaration of war, follows.

The reports of a naval action in the Mediterranean, and of the junction of the Rochefort with the Toulon fleet, had not been confirmed; nor had any correct or positive intelligence been received of the former squadron. Had it have entered the Straits, some portion of the numerous divisions of British shipping in those seas, must have fallen in with it.

No account of the failure of Mr. Rose's mission, nor any dispatches from him, had reached England; nor were there any account of the arrival of the Ofage, on board of which Mr. Nourse was passenger, with dispatches from our government.

The parliament of England was still engaged with important discussions relative to neutral rights and commercial regulations—but no question had been taken for impairing or any way altering the letter or spirit of the late orders of council. A new loan of eight millions was opened for the current year;—and several plans suggested for augmenting the regular army, and equipping and disciplining the militia. The Catholic petition had been presented by Lord Grenville, and notice given, that he should call it up on the 12th May.

A heavy gale of wind was experienced on the coast of England about the 8th April, and attended with considerable damage to all description of shipping within the range of its violence.

The convoy for Canada failed from Portsmouth on the 15th April, and when joined by the ships from Torbay, Plymouth and Cork, was expected to consist of nearly 100 sail, which is to be treble the number that has failed for this quarter at any one time for many years.

Admiral Duckworth arrived at Plymouth on the 19th April, after having touched in the West-Indies, Chesapeake, Halifax, and the Western Islands, in quest of the Rochefort squadron, which he could not find.

Stockholm, March 18.

Two Swedish packets, dispatched to Rugen to exchange prisoners, under a promise from a French marshal of immunity, have been seized there, and declared PRIZES! Two Swedish officers on board of them are detained as prisoners, although one of them was the bearer of a flag of truce.

April 4.

Five Swedish ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 4 gun-brigs, sailed from Carlskrona March 30.

The official account from the army in Finland is to the 23d. Several skirmishes had taken place with the Russians, but nothing decisive. The Swedes were improving their positions, and endeavouring to augment and concentrate their forces.

A Swedish cruiser has taken several Danish vessels.

His Swedish majesty has ordered a conscription of all his subjects from 18 to 25—which it is supposed will produce 450,000.

GOTTENBURG, April 3.

The day before yesterday arrived here his Britannic majesty's ship Dictator, of 64 guns, together with the Tartarus bomb, Salcette frigate, Daphne, Snake, and Charger gun-brigs, &c. These ships have brought a great quantity of arms and ammunition for the Swedish government, and a large sum of money. Last night also arrived admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, with several other ships, whose names I cannot yet learn. Many more, I am told, are gone to the Sound. These arrivals have diffused general satisfaction here, as we now think ourselves secure from invasion of the French and Danes.

LONDON, April 17.

There is a rumour that the marquis Wellesley is going out again to India, with Sir Arthur Wellesley, as commander in chief. The latter appointment may be true.

Saturday captain Goodall arrived in town from St. Domingo, having landed from the Hopewell on Wednesday. Capt. Goodall is stated to be the bearer of some propositions from Christophe to our government.

The duke D'Angoleme, who married the daughter of Louis XVI. is about to sail for Gotteburg.

Twelve sail of the line are said to be ready for sea at Brest, with troops, conjectured to be bound to the River of Plate. They are watched.

Gen. Moore, and cols. Abercrombie, Guyler and other officers, are going to America.

The king of Prussia has ceded the province of New Silesia, to be added to the Dutchy of Warsaw.

It is said that within a short time 5 sail of the line have been built and fitted for sea at Toulon.

A duel has been fought between Mr. D...y, an American of fortune, and capt. W. of the navy.—

The parties are half brothers; the dispute was a family one. Each was wounded at the second fire; D...y dangerously.

April 19.

The Gotteburg mails have brought a number of private letters, which convey information concerning the state of the public mind in Sweden. The most important subsequent communications are a series of state papers, in which, among other things, a most dishonourable and scandalous project of seduction and perfidy on the part of the Russian ministry is clearly developed.

The other papers which are incorporated in the same series, and which altogether constitute a pamphlet, relate to the general policy of the northern powers; they form a kind of supplement to the state papers published before. The argument in which the king of Sweden refutes the charge of aggression, is very spiritedly and successfully supported. He places before the emperor's ministers two horns of a dilemma from which they cannot escape: "Either the former treaties subsist, and then I demand the execution of the latest, in 1801—or they are all abolished; then leave me to myself."

As to the additional information derived from private sources, we will state a few particulars. It is said, that a flag of truce was sent from Copenhagen with a request from his Danish majesty of a truce for one month, in order to remove the corpse of the late king from Rensburg to Copenhagen, to be interred in the family vault. We have not heard what was the reply: It would not be easy to grant a truce, since a compliance with it could not be demanded with decency of the English, and without their concurrence it would be of no avail.

It is pretended that about 8000 Danish troops, who were in possession of the island of Zeland, had passed over to Holstein, fearful the island would be so closely blockaded by the British and Swedish ships, that no provisions could be received. We should not have been surprised to hear of the passage of so many soldiers, unless it is pretended that we may have Zeland again if we chuse to attack it.

It is also maintained, and we are led to believe the assertion, that a Swedish force has been spared from the Belt and Sound to blockade the Russian ports in the Baltic. The arrival of the squadron from England had inspired a spirit and confidence in the people, from which the happiest consequences might be expected.

It is further stated, the fortrefs of Helsingfors had been attacked by the Russians, but that they were repulled with considerable loss.

Just as the last letters came away from Gotteburg, it was confidently said that more than one half of the Danes who had been made prisoners on board the Prince Christian had entered into the British and Swedish service. This report we discredit. It is not from the Danes that desertion in great bodies is to be expected; besides, we know that the national feelings of the people have been roused so generally, that even the lowest classes have felt the spirit of patriotism.

We have several letters from Sweden, from which we make the following few extracts:

"Our armies being now in motion against Denmark and Norway, we are out of danger from invasion; and if we are properly and vigorously assisted by the English, there will be no cause for fear during the present year. If the English were to make a diversion on Norway, at or near Christianland; and other ports, and to keep Zealand closely blockaded, both those countries, Norway and Zealand, will be in want of provisions in the month of June or July next, and must fall of course. Were it then possible to maintain those countries during the ensuing winter, the plans of the French would be totally defeated, and our two countries might execute theirs with honour. It is, however, understood, that the English must use every exertion and endeavour, and that in true earnest. Our army consists of brave, strong, healthy men, inhabitants of the country, who are full of courage; and the nation at large are ready to venture every thing for the defence of their country."

"The English ships of war which were at Gotteburg are now in the Belt and Sound; and an army of 10,000 men is assembled betwixt Helsingburg and Malmo, so that there now appears little reason to apprehend invasion on that side."

"All intercourse with the continent of Europe is considered as at an end. No doubt is entertained that Konigsburg and Memel will be garrisoned by French troops, for the better carrying into execution the plans of the continental Despot."

The Danish ship Prince Christian, of 74 guns, struck to the English ships Stately and Nassau, of 64 guns each. After striking her colours she was run ashore, and the British were obliged to burn her after taking out her crew. The Stately bore the brunt in the combat, and had 5 men killed and 47 wounded. The Danes had 50 killed, (among whom were 3 lts.) and 88 wounded. The English think it wrong for the vessel to have been run on shore after she struck. The Danes have only one ship of the line left.

Seventy-four casks of dollars, amounting to one hundred thousand pounds sterling, were sent from the bank of England, in January, as a remittance to the king of Sweden. [Evening Post.]

The American ambassador (says a London paper of April 19,) was at the Lord Mayor's Feast yesterday.

## AMERICAN.

CHESTER, (Vermont) April 19.

By respectable authority we are informed, that since the President's Proclamation, a number of persons who, from prudential motives winked, at this violation of the laws of the country. They are determined not to submit to the measure, but to pursue the usual trade in spite of all opposition.

Boston, May 24.

From the information which has been obtained, appears there have been chosen to the house of representatives the present year, 255 federalists, and 234 democrats.

Only two towns remain to be heard from, Deerisle and Sedgwick.

The legislature meets in this town to-morrow.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

A letter from London, of the 20th April, mentions that information had just been received that the *Esmeralda* barge in Holland was raised.

We learn that Vincent Matthews, Esq; is elected a member of congress, which gives us eight federalists in the next congress, instead of only the two now have.

To all whom it may concern.—A French privateer which goes under the name of *La Confiance*, formerly the American schooner *Snake in the Grass*, is now in this port refitting; having already had new beams and being about to have a new deck. After all this she must undoubtedly have provisions for her voyage if not additional equipments for a cruise. We trust however, that those whose duty it is, will see to it that she leaves not the port in any respect better prepared to enforce the Milan Decree than she entered it; because it would be against the statutes of the United States in such case made and provided. This is the privateer which took the British packet *Duke of Montrose*, last winter, and is owned and authorized to state, in whole or in part, by a true naturalized American citizen, who lives in Philadelphia, but has lately been here to superintend his party.

CHARLESTON, May 19.

The French privateer schooner *L'Exchange*, capt. Feller, mounting one 18 and six 6 pounders, with 100 men, from St. Domingo, and the French letter marque schooner *Jeune Estelle*, capt. Young, with cargo of coffee, from Barracoa, arrived at this port yesterday, via St. Mary's river.

PETERSBURG, May 30.

Last Monday was the first day of the quarterly term court for Danwiddie county. A majority of the sitting magistrates however, for certain reasons assigned, refused to grant judgments in any case whatever, and the court adjourned without transacting any business.

BALTIMORE, May 17.

Arrived last evening, Spanish schooner *St. Sebastian*, 12 days from Havanna. Passenger, capt. Chalmers, who went out supercargo of the *Lucy*, Knowles, bound from this port to Havana. Capt. C. informs, that on the 22d April, off Cape Romain, they were captured by the French privateer schooner *Superieur*, who put a prize-master and men on board, and ordered her to Samana. The immediately ordered all the crew below, threatened to put us all in irons if we did not remain there. On the evening of the same day experienced a severe gale from the westward; the Frenchmen labored all night, and attempted to scud away under poles, but through the ignorance or mismanagement of the one at the helm, she broached to, upset, and filled. They then cut away both the masts, and righted, but neglected to free them from the lines before cutting them, they thumped several times through her sides, the gale continuing to increase violently, and remained in that situation 3 days, when the deck bursted asunder; capt. Chalmers, Mr. W. Campbell (a passenger) and 3 negro sailors, were fortunate enough to get on that part of the deck floated, the others were all drowned. They remained on that part of the wreck 4 days at the mercy of the waves, without provisions or water. On the 28th one of the negroes died, part of which they eat.—On the 29th they were providentially picked up by the brig *Nancy*, from Norfolk for Havanna. Mr. Campbell died on board the brig the evening of the same day they were picked up.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has been sitting in this city, sometime past, has adjourned. We understand they have transacted much business of importance, in a harmonious manner, and in that spirit of conciliation and good will, so becoming their respective stations; and which must prove highly satisfactory to every member of the church.

To the Editor of the American.

I HAVE been informed that a paragraph appeared in your paper, in which is mentioned my apprehension and committal to prison. It is not my intention to make a single remark on that publication, but only request you will have the goodness to use the same medium to state, that it is my most anxious wish that the public in general, but more especially my personal friends, will suspend their opinion on the case till my trial, which I trust will be ere long.

AMOS WEST.

25th May, 1808.